

The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.—£3 PER ANNUM] VOL. XXVII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16 1850.

No. 3979 CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

STEAM TO MORTON BAY.
THE STEAM PACKET
TAMAR.
J. Murphy, commander, will be
dispatched within 48 hours after
her arrival.

JAMES PATERSON,
Secretary.

C. H. & N. Co.'s Wharf.

3185

STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE SAILING OF THE
PHENIX.

is unavoidably postponed till
Monday Evening next, the 18th

instant, at 8 P.M.

Kellicott's Wharf, February 15.

3084

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE regular trader
schooner
ANN MARY.

J. Brown, master, will sail

positively this evening, wind and weather per-

mitting.

The freight or passage apply to the captain,

or to

J. CURTIS.

FOR WIDE BAY.

THE favourite clipper
schooner
LIBERTY.

James Johnson, master,

having some cargo and passengers engaged,

will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain;

or to

J. CURTIS.

FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT.

THE JAMES & ALMIA
(detained by foul winds)

will still room for cargo; ship-

ers will be applied to send

what goods they may have to the wharf im-

mediately, as she will sail the first shift of

JOHN MORRIS.

Albion Wharf, bottom of Market street.

3128

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE packet schooner
MARY ANN

will leave the Union Wharf

this day, at 6 P.M. weather per-

mitting.

For freight or passage, apply to the master,

or to

WILLIAM DALTON.

Concert-street, Church Hill.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE

THE favourite clipper
PHRASER.

Alexander Collier, master,

100 tons burthen, clear at

the Customs This Day.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply on board, or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 470, George-street;

Or

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,

King-street.

PACKET FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE splendid new Fri-

gate-built tank ship

JOHANNES SARKIES,

Graham, commander, having

her cargo on board, will have immediate despatch.

Has still room for a few pas-

engers.

For particulars apply on board, at the Flour

Company's Wharf, in

JOSEPH S. WILLIS,

Church-hill;

Or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 470, George-street.

Shippers are requested to complete their shipments at once, all the cargo being engaged.

FOR HOBART TOWN

(WELL SAIL OR SAIL UP NEXT.)

THE well-known Packet

brig

EMMA,

170 tons, J. F. Pockley,

Commander.

This vessel is now discharging cargo, and

will be ready to receive cargo on Thursday next.

Early application is necessary for freight or passage, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,

Queen-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN DIRECT.

THE fine first-class

schooner

UNION.

Just arrived from California,

will be despatched for the above in ten days, or

less if required, having good accommodation for Cabin and Steerage passengers, both at a

low rate; also, freight very reasonable.

Apply to

JAMES COOK.

A Master wanted for this vessel.

3138

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE

DIRECT.

THE fast-sailing Packet

brig

WILD IRISH GIRL,

170 tons, James Staines, com-

mander.

This vessel will be ready to receive freight

on Monday morning, and will positively sail

on Thursday next. For freight or passage

early application is necessary, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,

Queen-street.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE fine fast-schooner

VELOCITY.

McVeigh, master, 170 tons

burthen, will now be paid.

For freight or passage, having unrivaled accommodation for passengers, immediate ap-

plication is necessary on board, at the Albion

Wharf; or to

JAMES COOK.

3137

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE fine fast and re-

makably fast-sailing

Belgian-built brig

OGANIE,

451 tons, William Hutchison,

Commander. Is now taking in cargo, and the

greater portion of which is engaged, will

have quick despatch.

Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;

or to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.

2342

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

CARRIES AN EXPERIENCED SUB-ROB.

THE B. B. & Q. U. T. A. M. A. R.

Al 12 years, 556 tons register.

Thomas Colley Stayner, com-

mander, will sail positively on the 20th inst.

As only three cabins are disengaged, early

application is necessary to Captain Stayner, on

board; or to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

February 12.

2815

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

FEBRUARY 15.—*James*, barque, 356 tons, Capt. Lee, from the Whale Fishery.

FEBRUARY 15.—*Symmetry*, barque, 293 tons, Captain Young, from a cruising voyage.

DEPARTURES.

FEBRUARY 15.—*Charles Carter*, schooner, 176 tons, Captain Hocking, for Mauritius.

FEBRUARY 15.—*William*, brig, 121 tons, Captain Thom, for Launceston. Passengers—Mr. Grouse, Mr. John Donovan, Mr. James Smith, Mr. Joseph Pilgrim, and Mr. W. Watson.

FEBRUARY 15.—*Eagle*, steamer, 150 tons, Captain Allen, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. G. M. Gammie, S. Byrne, J. Gammie, A. H. Green, G. M. Green, G. D. Green, J. H. Green, J. Andrews, White, Hughes, Copeman, J. J. Whitting, M. Dowall, seventeen in the steerage, and thirty in the cabin.

CLEARANCE.

FEBRUARY 15.—*William*, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Freeburn, for Melbourne and Geelong. Passengers—Mr. W. Beaver, Mr. Harrison, Mr. John Macfarlane, Mr. John Ellis, and Mr. Gavan.

EXPORTS.

FEBRUARY 15.—*William*, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Freeburn, for Melbourne and Geelong. 10 boxes starch, 2 boxes twine, 5 bundles wire, 24 boxes glass, 1 tierce white lead, 12 jars oil and turpentine, 1 case cottons, 6 crates, 1 case cinnamon, and 114 logs cedar, James Cook.

COASTERS INWARDS.

FEBRUARY 15.—*Dove*, 30 tons, Thompson, from Tasmania, 24 boxes, 400 bushels wheat, 100 bushels wheat, 6 tons potatoes, 1000 feet timber, 20 kegs butter; *William*, the Fourth, 266 tons, steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 30 bags wheat, 20 kegs butter, 2 casks ale, 10 pigs, and 4 calves; *Victory*, 19, Fisher, from Brisbane Water, with 8000 feet timber, 10,000 bushels; *Rose*, steamer, 172 tons, Hardinge, for Morpeth, with 100 bales wool, 60 cases tallow, 10 bundles sheepskins, 20 pigs, and 20 bags casks.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

FEBRUARY 15.—*Bee*, 12, Coulson, for Kiama, with sandries; *William*, the Fourth, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sandries; *Rosalind*, 12, Brown, for Shoalhaven, ballast; James and Amelia, 32, Watts, for Wye Bay, with sandries; *Victory*, 19, Fisher, for Brisbane Water, with sandries.

SHIPS' MAIIS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—
For LOWSON.—By the Jane Catherine, this evening at six.

For WELLINGTON.—By the Minerva, this evening at six.

For HONOUR TOWN.—By the Emma, this evening at six.

For SAN FRANCISCO.—By the Ralph Bernal, this day at noon.

VESSELS LAID ON FOR LONDON.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

The following is the amount of cargo on board each vessel, as reported by the captain or chief officer:—

Jane Catherine, barque, 350 tons, Wilson; a full ship.

Mavis, ship, 912 tons, Pain; 210 hides, 261 tons copper ore, 141 casks tallow, 2768 bales wool, 3 bags horns, 3 bags tails, 4000 tree-nails, and 20 tons bone.

Tamar, barque, 556 tons, Stayner; 50 tons copper ore, 6300 casks tallow, 120 tons copper reguiles, 117 casks tallow, and 1734 bales wool.

Hastings, barque, 400 tons, Cayzer; 2800 hides, 135 tons black oil, 50 tons sperm oil, 700 casks tallow, 320 bales wool, and 16 bags shipbuilding timber.

St. George, ship, 604 tons, Jones; 23 logs tamana wood, 50 tons tallow, 231 bags lead ore, 3100 casks, 10 tons bones, and 2376 bales wool.

Aster, barque, 567 tons, Wright; 1713 bales wool, 568 bags wheat, 3000 casks tallow, and 15 tons tallow.

Alert, barque, 394 tons, Davidson; 145 tons sperm oil, 4500 casks oil, 500 bales wool, 27 bags, 1000 casks tallow, and 16,000 casks.

Blonde, barque, 670 tons, Engers; 300 tons oil, 70 bundles leather, 65 casks tallow, 15,000 casks tallow and splices, and 700 bales wool.

Success, ship, 629 tons, Stuart; 112 tons copper ore, 265 bales wool, and 8 tons bones.

Roman Emperor, ship, 793 tons, Champion; 1300 bales wool, 2000 casks, 220 casks tallow, 20 tons lead ore, and 2000 horns.

Belen, ship, 541 tons, Young; 981 bales wool, 2000 casks, and 60 tons tallow.

PORT PHILLIP.

ARRIVAL.—February 5—*Skeene*, brig, 121 tons, Captain Mortimer, from Mauritius 26th December. Cargo—1725 bags sugar, 200 bundles rattans.

CLEARED OUT.—February 7.—*Sovereign*, barque, 394 tons, Captain Burrell, for London. Passengers—Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Cohen. Cargo—1056 bags wool, 3239 bags copper ore.

The clipper *Plumper* was loading at Mauritius for Launceston, on the 22nd December.

The *Wright* was loading at Hobart for Launceston, and *Fanny* for Sydney, were about to commence loading when the *Skeene* left.—*Melbourne Morning Herald*, February 6.

The *Jane* left Sydney on the 12th September last, and from that period has taken 400 barrels sperm oil. The following is her cargo:—

James, barque, 350 tons, Captain Mortimer, from Mauritius 1st November. Passengers—Mr. G. S. Lyne, of the Three Kings, on the 1st November, from Sydney, for California, all sail; 6th December, Marianne, brig, of Hobart Town, with 120 barrels sperm oil; 15th December, Abraham Baker, of Nantucket, 17 months out, with 280 barrels black oil; 2nd January, George, of New Bedford, two years out, with 60 barrels sperm oil; 7th instant, James, Fowler, of Sydney, with 330 barrels sperm oil.

The *Jane* last, having cleared for the Auckland Islands, we believe she has been on a secret expedition, the particulars of which have not been divulged.

SERVANTS FOR LONDON.—The *Eliza* has the whole of her cargo engaged, and will be stowed rapidly, and she will get away about the 2nd proximo. The *Tamar* is a full ship, and will sail about Wednesday next. The *Aster* will probably get away in all next week. Other vessels on the berth will meet with no detention, as there is sufficiency of cargo pouring in from different sources.

Wharf (Fowlers) Market-street, to take in cedar, and will there complete her loading for Adelaide, instead of at Willis' Wharf, as formerly advertised.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

February. SUNDAY HIGH WATER.

16.—SATURDAY 16 27 16 33 1 9 6 1 26

17.—SUNDAY 16 28 16 32 1 9 46 10 16

Moone—1st quarter, 6 16 16, February 20.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, FEBRUARY 15.—

Will be presented a drama, entitled THE ENCHANTED ISLE; or, HOW TO RAISE THE WIND ON THE MOST APPROVED PRINCIPLES. Alonso, Mr. Rogers; Ferdinand, Mrs. Gueira; Congalo, Mr. Spencer; Prospero, Mr. Hydes; Ariel, Miss Emily Griffiths; Caliban, Mr. F. Howson; East di Bacastoppa, Mr. Toring; Miranda, Madame Toring; Agra, which, the Interlude of TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR: Tom Turner, Mr. Hydes; Mr. Pottery Powit, Mr. Rogers; Mrs. Gueira; Mr. Spencer; Peter Bodkin, Mr. F. Howson; Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Gibbs; Miss Hart. To conclude with the drama entitled USED UP.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1850.

"Sword to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE PRO-CONVICT MOVEMENT AT "HORSLEY."

In noticing a few days ago the infatuated attempt at Moreton Bay to revive the pro-convict cry, we expressed our strong sense of the shame and degradation which such conduct must bring upon the colony. If we blushed then, we must now blush a deeper crimson. The folly of Captain Hockings, for Mauritius.

February 15.—William, brig, 121 tons, Captain Thom, for Launceston. Passengers—Mr. Grouse, Mr. John Donovan, Mr. James Smith, Mr. Joseph Pilgrim, and Mr. W. Watson.

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WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.
The undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins. J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Street, 376, Pitt-street. 3230

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.
The undersigned are cash purchasers of the above. J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO., King-street, November 16. 78

WOOL, TALLOW, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE.
The undersigned will make cash advances on Wool, Tallow, and other Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends in London or Liverpool.

BEIT AND SONS, Macquarie-place, December 4. 3249

NOTICE.—All Letters addressed to Mr. H. TAYLOR, sen., Macquarie-street, Parramatta, must be prepaid, or they will be refused. 2300

NOTICE.—The undersigned having proceeded to San Francisco in the schooner Johanna and Olinda, has fully empowered Mr. F. C. Lemont, of E. Gould, Balmain, to act in all cases on his behalf. R. B. DAWSON. Late of Bedford, Hunter River. February 8. 2974

NOTICE.—The undersigned having proceeded to San Francisco to establish himself there as merchant and agent, offers his services to such as may have occasion to make use of them. R. B. DAWSON. Late of Bedford, Hunter River. February 8. 2975

WILLIAM BROWN, SENIOR, son of William Brown, formerly of Poplar, Victualler, and afterwards of Ram Bay. He above named party emigrated to Hobart Town in 1833, and subsequently settled in Launceston and Portland Bay, from which latter place he arrived in Sydney by the ship China in 1847. The undersigned will be obliged to any person who can give any information respecting the present residence of the above-named individual. MONTEFIORI, GRAHAM, AND CO. 3119

TO CARPENTERS AND CABINET-MAKERS. No. 59, Pitt-street. TENDERS are required by the Commissioners of National Education for Desks, Fixed Seats, Forme Tablets, and other Furniture for the National School House, Upper Pitt-street.

Also, for the erection of fences, privies, &c., for the same Establishment. Plans and specifications may be seen at this Office, on application to the Secretary; or to Mr. Henry Robertson, Architect to the Commissioners, 99, Pitt-street.

Sealed tenders to be delivered at this Office, on or before Monday, the 25th instant. Security required. By order of the Board, W. C. WILLS, Secretary, National Education Office, Sydney, February 15. 3109

TO BUILDERS. TENDERS are required for the erection of a house in Market-street. For particulars enquire of JAMES MITCHELL, Pastry Cook and Confectioner, Market-street West, where the plan and specification can be seen. Not bound to accept the lowest tender. 2848

SERVANTS and MECHANICS of every description, of good character, can be readily obtained at that office, either for town or country.

Newly arrived immigrants and others seeking employment (both male and female) should apply.

Wanted—married couples and various other servants. H. F. BRIMMER, Servants' Registry Office, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney. Office open from 9 till 5. 3122

MASTER AND MISTRESS WANTED. WANTED, for a Church of England Country School, 47 miles from Sydney, a Master and Mistress, of suitable character and qualifications.

Apply to the Rev. John ELLIS, Richmond; or the Rev. T. W. HODGSON, Hyde Park Barracks, or at his residence, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney. 3151

WANTED, two or three Butchers, and one Gunman, for the Richmond River Boiling Establishment. Apply at the office of

MR. CLARK IRVING, 427, George-street, 2084

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Butcher, to proceed to a large Boiling Establishment on the Richmond River. Apply to

TRACKER AND CO., 641, George-street. 3650

WANTED, a man and his wife, with out incumbrance; the man able to look after a pair of horses, to drive a carriage or cart, and to milk; the woman to cook and assist in the house, and both to make themselves generally useful. Respectable references will be required for the master and mistress. Apply to Mr. H. DEXTER, Windsor. 2062

THE COTTAGE TO LET, (on a long-term lease), adjoining the residence of Mr. J. Kettle, in Pitt-street. For particulars apply to Mr. H. K. JAMES, the Bishop of Sydney's Registry Office. 3121

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a young man who knows his business, as assistant to the drayman department.

Two active lads as apprentices are also required. Apply to

P. FITZGERALD'S, Commercial House, 254 and 266, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, February 15. 3165

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Master and Mistress for the Parochial School in connection with the Church of England, at Pitt Town. A complete knowledge of music indispensable. Salary £40 per month. There is a dwelling-house, and garden attached. Apply personally, by letter, prepaid, to Rev. T. C. ELLIOTT, Pitt Town Parochial. February 14. 3102

WANT'D, a steady Drayman, Wages, 25s. per week. Apply This Morning to ARAH BAILY, George-street. February 15. 3164

A DRAPER'S ASSISTANT

WANTED at Waterloo House, 214 and 216, Brookfield Hill. 3166

HOUSEMaid WA-TER.—Apply to Mrs. T. WOLLEY, Herford House, Globe. 3136

WANTED, a good female Cook. For address apply to No. 48, Herald Office.

WANTED—A good strong second-hand baker's cart, or light spring cart. Apply at the office of Mr. CLARK IRVING, 427, George-street. 3166

WANTED, a steady man, who is thoroughly acquainted with the town, to take charge of a house; one that has been accustomed to the Grocery and Spirit Trade would be preferred. JOHN TAYLOR, 3167

GROOMS.

Two or three good Stablemen can hear of situations by applying to

THOMAS H. JONES.

H. E. I. Company's Repository, Bligh-street, Sydney. 3171

A GENTLEMAN, who is engaged from time till four o'clock daily, would be happy to enter into an arrangement with some family residing in Sydney to devote his leisure time to the education of one or more young persons under fourteen years of age, as an equivalent for his board and lodging. Apply by letter, stating name and address, to W. G. COLE, of Mr. Piddington, Bookseller, George-street. 3111

WANTED, a Bread and Biscuit Baker: he must be able to go through the routine of the trade, and of sober habits. Apply to

R. MAY,

King-street West. 3180

THE undersigned will make cash advances on Wool, Tallow, and other Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends in London or Liverpool.

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A CAUTION.

WHERESO my son, Frederick Wells, he aged 16 years, absconded from his home at the Glebe, about five months ago. He is supposed to be harboured by certain persons, either in the district of Hurst or Parramatta.

Notice is hereby given, that any person harboring the said boy after this notice will be prosecuted as the law directs.

Description.—Name, Frederick Wells; age, 16 years; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.

W. GEORGE WELLS.

February 15. 3099

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

TO LET, a first rate business House and Shop, with water laid on, next to the Herald Office, Lower George-street. Apply to

F. WITWORTH, Oil and Colourman, 482, George-street. 3167

TO DRAPERS, MILLINERS, TAILORS, GROCERS, &c.

TO LET, a Shop, in the very best part of Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre, and next door to Thomas Goudie's Confectionery Establishment, to whom apply. Rent moderate. 3188

COTTAGE TO LET, on the Surrey Hills, containing six rooms, detached kitchen, with garden and good well of water. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR Kellich's Wharf. February 15. 3159

STORE TO LET.—An extensive three-story Store, situated at the rear of 425, George-street, recently opposite the Royal Hotel. Require of Messrs. Bown and Son, Saddlers; Mr. R. SCOTT; or of F. WILSON, 3174

TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.

THE House and Stores in Pitt-street, lately occupied by Messrs. Thacker and Son. The house has been put in a state of thorough repair—contains ten excellent rooms, and is in every way suited for a gentleman's family.

They will be let either together or separately. Apply to

THACKER AND CO.,

George-street. 3191

TO BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

TO LET, an old established Baker's Shop, which has always done a first-rate trade, situated in Parramatta street, opposite the Australian Arms Inn. The house contains three large rooms, besides the shop. The back premises are enclosed with a good brick wall. There is a large backhouse with an oven constructed on the most approved plan, also a good kitchen and outhouse. Apply to Mr. GRANVILLE FLOWER, next door; or to Mr. JOHN STIRLING, 359, George-street. 3092

TO LET, Alvanley Lodge, containing four rooms, kitchen, out-houses, and appurtenances, situated in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Baptist's Gardens, Rent moderate. Apply any morning from nine to ten, to Mr. R. M. FITZ, 263, Pitt-street. 3163

CAMPKEDROWN GROVE.

TO LET, the above convenient and respectable Residence, (in the occupation of Mr. John I. Kettle), situated opposite Lititzin, the residence of F. Wilson, Esq., and adjoining J. Donisthorpe, Esq.'s, Camperdown Lodge. It consists of drawing, dining, breakfast, bed, and dressing rooms, all handsomely furnished, a detached kitchen, three-stall stable, coach house, a garden containing two acres, and a paddock.

The unexpired term of lease of the house.

TERRE, A general assortment of Household Furniture with.

A variety of sundry goods

Terms cash, and no reserve.

WEDNESDAY'S SALE AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR.

TO CURIERS, SHOEMAKERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND DEALERS IN GROCERIES.

MR. W. G. MOORE

REPECTFULLY begs to acquaint

the public, that he will sell on

TUESDAY MORNING,

At 11 o'clock,

FURNITURE

in great variety, comprising almost every article necessary for furnishing, from the drawing-room to the kitchen.

Also,

A substantial London-built carriage, with rumble behind, in excellent condition, a very handsome turn out.

And,

Large pole dray.

Iron block and chain.

At 12 o'clock,

A grand pianoforte

And,

Sundry goods, now on view.

3174

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MY CONCERN.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,

ON TUESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 19,

At eleven o'clock,

THE PICTURE

consisting of

THE UNDERMENTED Goods, damaged

by fire, water, &c.

215 Half-chess ditto

216 Half-chess ditto

217 Fine chess ditto

218 Fine chess ditto

219 Fine chess ditto

220 Fine chess ditto

221 Fine chess ditto

222 Fine chess ditto

223 Fine chess ditto

224 Fine chess ditto

225 Fine chess ditto

226 Fine chess ditto

227 Fine chess ditto

228 Fine chess ditto

229 Fine chess ditto

230 Fine chess ditto

231 Fine chess ditto

232 Fine chess ditto

233 Fine chess ditto

234 Fine chess ditto

235 Fine chess ditto

236 Fine chess ditto

237 Fine chess ditto

238 Fine chess ditto

239 Fine chess ditto

240 Fine chess ditto

241 Fine chess ditto

242 Fine chess ditto

243 Fine chess ditto

244 Fine chess ditto

245 Fine chess ditto

246 Fine chess ditto

247 Fine chess ditto

248 Fine chess ditto

249 Fine chess ditto

250 Fine chess ditto

251 Fine chess ditto

252 Fine chess ditto

2

Supplement

TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1850.

WEST CUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a Committee Meeting of the above Society, held at the Rose Inn, Penrith, on the 23rd January, 1850, R. Copeland Lethbridge, Esq., V.P., in the chair, it was resolved that the Annual Show Meeting and Ploughing Matches should take place on Thursday, the 21st March, 1850, at Penrith; and that the prizes specified below should be offered for competition:—

Max.—No stock shall be entitled to a prize unless it has been the *bond* *safe* property of the exhibitor at least six months prior to the day of show, and the age shall be calculated from the first day of January, 1849. The colonial produce must either be grown or manufactured in the counties of Cumberland, Cook, or Camden, and the competitors for the grain prizes must produce a certificate that the grain is the produce of land in his own occupation, and that the same has been cleaned in the manner usual for the market.

A Prize of £2.—For the best plough drawn by a pair of horses, driven by reins.

£1 10s.—For the second best plough drawn by a pair of horses, driven by reins.

£1 10s.—For the best horse plough, drawn by a youth under 18 years of age.

£2.—For the best plough drawn by bullocks.

£1 10s.—For the second best plough drawn by bullocks.

£1 10s.—For the best bullock team, guided and driven by youths under eighteen years of age.

Three ploughs to start or no prize will be given, and no second prize will be given unless five ploughs start, except for the prize for youths, where two competitors will be sufficient, and the youths to be entitled to enter and compete for the best plough as well as for the prize for youths.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £3 for the best three-years old colonial thoroughbred stallion.

A Prize of £2.—For the best 3 years old colonial bred cart stallion.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £3.—For the best 3 years old colonial thoroughbred mare.

A Prize of £2.—For the best 3 years old colonial bred cart mare.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £3, for the best colonial bred mare and foal, without reference to age or pedigree.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £4, for the best thoroughbred stallion, either imported (since 1st January, 1847) or colonial, without reference to age; limited to such stallions as shall be guaranteed to stand during the next season, either in the counties of Cumberland, Cook, or Camden.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £2, for the best 3 year old colonial bred bull.

A Prize of £2.—For the best three year old colonial bred heifer.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £2, for the best colonial bred cow and calf, without reference to age.

A Prize of £1.—For the best colonial bred cow and calf.

£1.—For the best colonial-bred sow.

£2.—For the best sample of colonial manufactured tobacco—sample 66 lbs.

£1.—For the best sample of leaf tobacco—sample 20 lbs.

£2.—For the best sample of colonial wheat—sample 6 bushels.

£1.—For the best sample of English barley—sample 6 bushels.

£1.—For the best sample of oats—sample 6 bushels.

£1.—For the best sample of maize in cob—sample two 3-bushel bags full.

The Society's Silver Cup, value £5.—For the best sample of colonial wine, without reference to age or colour—sample not less than three bottles.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £2.—For the best sample of wine, the vintage of 1847, not exceeding two samples not less than three bottles.

£1.—For the best sample of colonial ale—sample 6 gallons.

£1.—For the best sample of colonial hops—sample 5 lbs.

£1.—For the best sample of cheese—sample three cheeses.

£1.—For the best sample of potatos—sample one hundred weight.

£1.—For the best sample of olive oil—produced from colonial olives—sample 3 bottles.

£1.—For the best sample of colonial made ham—sample two hams.

£1.—For the best sample of colonial made bacon—sample one side.

£1.—For the best sample of colonial pickles—sample four bottles.

£1.—For the best sample of colonial preserves—sample four bottles.

£1.—For the best sample of colonial raisins—sample 6 lbs.

£1.—For the best sample of colonial parchment—sample 3 skins.

£1.—For the best sample of silk—sample two ounces.

£2.—To the manufacturer of the most useful agricultural implement produced at the show.

£1.—For the farm servant who has been the longest in his hired service of one master.

£1.—For the domestic servant who has been longest in the service of one master.

N.B.—Servants who may have received a prize from this Society before, will not be entitled to compete for these prizes, and no servant, which shall have received a prize at any former meeting of this Society, shall be entitled to compete for a similar prize at this meeting.

CHARLES THOMAS WEAVER,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Committee Rooms, Penrith,
January 29.

HOMEBUSH RACES.
MAY, 1850.
S T E W A R D S.

WILLIAM FOSTER, Esq., CAPT. FITZ ROY, R.A.
ARTHUR T. HOLROYD, Esq.

THE TRIAL STAKES of Five Sovereigns each, with forty sovereigns added, for two year olds. T.Y.C. about half a mile; colts 7st. 7lbs., fillies 7st. 4lbs.; entrance, three sovereigns.

THE ST. Leger STAKES of Ten Sovereigns each, five sovereigns forfeit if declared to the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, on or before Friday, the 1st day of April next, according to printed forms to be obtained at Mr. Moffit's, bookseller, Pitt-street.

Entrance to be addressed under cover to the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, on or before Friday, the 1st day of April next, according to printed forms to be obtained at Mr. Moffit's, bookseller, Pitt-street.

No person allowed to enter a horse who is not a subscriber to the amount of three sovereigns.

In each race, where not less than three horses start, the second horse to receive back his stake.

S. SAMUEL,
Honorary Secretary,
Sydney, January 29.

ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS
IN SCOTLAND.

THE Local Secretaries beg leave to inform the Patrons of this Society, and the public generally, that a list of Subscribers, not on the rolls, will shortly be published, (to go by the St. George,) about the 1st March—so that those who are desirous of subscribing for the *VAGABOND* YEAR are requested to do so early.

It has been suggested by the Committee to present to EACH Subscriber for the years 1848-9, the following Engravings in MEZZOTINTO, AQUATINT, and LINE:—

1. Ryde's Harbour, by E. T. Crawford

2. Moonlight, by Horatio Macaulloch

3. The Fair Maid and Louise, painting by the Duke of Roth-

esburg, Wall of the Duke of Roth-

esburg, by Robert Scott Lauder

4. The Dead Robin, by E. T. Ross

5. The Gathering of the Clans, by Sir William Allan

6. The Sands at Sunries, by D. O. Hill

7. Cockle Gatherers, by Edward Duncan

8. A Mountain Pass, by James Drummond

9. Bo-peep, by Thomas Faed

10. Interior of a Highland Hut, by the late William Simson

11. Borrowdale, by Miss Stoddart.

And there is every reason to believe from the rising progress of this Society, and their desire to carry out its object as extensively as possible, that the advantages to subscribers will be equally progressive with its own.

W. AND F. FORD,
2993, 554, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN
BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY.

THE AUTUMN EXHIBITION will be held on Friday, the 22nd February, at the BOTANIC GARDENS.

Attention is called to the Society's 4th Rule.

"4.—That a subscription of one guinea shall constitute a membership, with the following privileges:—Two tickets for each Exhibition and free admittance for himself, and that such subscriber be admitted at one o'clock to the Exhibition, with right to introduce ladies, on payment of one shilling each, and sixpence each to children at sixpence each, and to be entitled to vote at General Meetings, and also to attend the Monthly Meetings of the Society; Members will also be privileged to introduce a friend at Monthly Meetings."

No Subscribers admitted at 3 o'clock by tickets, One Shilling each. Children—Sixpence.

J. M. STOKES,
Secretary,

ANNIVERSARY OF THE
WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL,
TOK STREET.

SERMONS will be preached on Sunday next, 17th instant.

In the morning at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. JOSEPH ORAM, Wesleyan Minister, (recently arrived from England,) and

In the evening, at half-past six o'clock, by the Rev. JOSEPH ORAM, Wesleyan Minister, (recently arrived from England,) and

"A Collection will be made after each Service, in aid of the funds of the Chapel.

A PUBLIC TEA MEETING will also be held in the School Rooms beneath the Chapel, on Monday Evening, 18th instant, at half-past six o'clock precisely. Tickets—One Shilling each.

3011

ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
SYDNEY BETHEL UNION.

THE Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in the City Theatre, Market-street, on the evening of Tuesday first, the 19th instant.

All who feel interested in the welfare of Seamen, are respectfully invited to be present.

The chair will be taken at seven o'clock precisely.

ALEXANDER LEARMONTH,
2971 Honorary Secretary.

3053

ALBION PRINTING OFFICE,
115, KING-STREET EAST, ONE DOOR FROM
PITT-STREET.

A MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on Monday next, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the office of the undersigned, No. 397, Pitt-street.

GEORGE KING,
Honorary Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY—
LAND.—The Company possesses, under Crown Titles, extensive tracts of Land in its Settlements of Wellington, Nelson, New Plymouth, and Otago.

These are offered for Purchase, in Town Lots, of a quarter acre, (Suburban in Otago only, of ten acres,) and Rural of twenty-five acres each; and for Pasturage, in proportion to the quantity of purchased land held by the subscriber.

The terms and further particulars may be obtained of JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Sydney, New South Wales.

By order of the Court of Directors,
THOMAS CUDBERT HARINGTON,
New Zealand House,
9, Broad-street Buildings,
London, 1st August, 1849.

582

WILLIAM PARSONS,
244, Pitt-street, Sydney, February 12, 1850

3024

MELBOURNE, December 21, 1849.

EDWARD COHEN, of the late firm

of H. Cohen and Son, Sydney, begs to

apprise his numerous friends in Sydney, and the public generally, that he has commenced

the business of Auctioneer and General Com-

mission Agent, in Melbourne, where he trusts

by constant attention and undeviating pun-

ctility to merit a share of public support.

Cards addressed on Goods for Auction will be sold.

Any Assignment will be drawn against

to one-half the amount at ten days' sight, by

forwarding bills of lading and invoices.

1154

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE
PUBLIC.

THE Tolls throughout the County of

Cumberland are the same on Sundays as

throughout the week, by an Act of Council

which came into operation on the 1st January, 1850.

G. DAVIS,
Annandale Gate, January 11.

349

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND
BROTHER.

ARE the sole Agents in Sydney for

the sale of the
STOCKTON TWEEDS.

ROBERT FISHER,
Stockton, February.

1850

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

THE undersigned being the sole agents

in Sydney for the
STOCKTON TWEEDS,

have always an excellent assortment on hand

for the supply of

SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON & BROTHER,
1850

Pitt-street.

This undersigned have obtained from

the Australian Botanic and Horticultural Society several valuable articles, their

Cordials and Liqueurs, exhibited in the Botanic

Gardens, Sydney—these articles comprising

of—

IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE AND
TO WOOLGROWERS, SETTLERS, AND
WHOLESALE BUYERS OF SLOPS

A ALLOTMENT OF LAND ON THE
West side of CLARENCE-STREET,

MORT AND BROWN

LIGHT AND COOL HATS, SUITABLE
FOR THE PRESENT HOT WEATHER.

B. MOUNTCASTLE has now open
for inspection the largest assortment
in the colony of
Spring Cashmere Hats, black and drab
Broad and narrow brim beavers, ditto
Ventilated velvet napped Paris hats of all qua-
litie
Ladies' Paris riding hats
Soft summer hats, various colours
Also every sort of men's and boys' caps
Gold, military, naval ornaments, liver
bands, cockades, &c., &c.
Hats of all descriptions manufactured to
order, the trade and country store-keepers sup-
plied, &c.

A liberal discount allowed.

A. A. COUTIN AND CO. beg to in-
form the inhabitants of Sydney and
the colony generally, that they have taken the
premises late in the occupation of Mr. Arch-
ibald Mitchell, 95, King-street, which they intend
opening with an entire new stock of
Draper, Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c., on
Saturday, the 16th February.

A. A. C. & Co. in calling the attention of
the public to the fact, beg to remind them that
from the latest shipment of Drapery Goods
made to the colonies this year, so dispropor-
tioned to the demand in consequence of the
scarcity of this description of merchandise last
season, (and which must be sold), has enabled
them to lay in their stock on extremely fa-
vourable terms, and which will be sold for
each, at the smallest rate of profit.

Independent of colonial purchases, the pro-
prietors have entered into arrangements to re-
ceive from Paris and the manufacturing dis-
tricts of England, by every ship, fresh parcels
of new and good goods, so as to enable them to
secure to their customers at all times, goods of
every description, at first-rate value. They
particularly invite the inspection of their stock
by families residing out of Sydney, when
visiting the city, and in the interim as a guide
to these subjoin a list of a few cheap goods,
which they will have in stock on the opening
day.

200 Yards unbleached calico, 2d. per yard
3200 Ditto white longgloth, 3d. and 5d.
700 Ditto black longgloth, 3d.
400 Dito 4-4 twill body lining, 3d.
1807 Dito fast coloured prints, 3d.
1700 Dito Hoyle's fine cambric ditto, 5d.
280 Fast coloured print dresses, full lengths,
2d. 9d. the dress.

120 Drilaine dresses, 11 yards each, full lengths,
100 Superior ditto, 6d.
50 Very rich French ditto, all wool, 15s. 6d.
worth 80s.

50 Choice Balancine dresses, 8s. 6d.

60 Superior French ditto, 10s. 6d.

790 Yards rich coloured glacé silks, 2s. 3d.,
worth 5d.

1890 Dito gauze ribbon, 1d.

1800 Dito bonnet ditto, 4d. to 6d.

700 Dito rich figured ditto, 7d. to 9d.

1000 Yards whisker blind 1d.

750 Yards cap lace 1d. to 2d.

100 Dosen women's white cotton hose, 4d.
per pair

100 Dito ditto black ditto, 5d. ditto

10 Dito black spun silk hose, 1s. 6d. ditto

80 Dito men's brown cotton half hose, 1d.
ditto

35 Dito lambs wool ditto, 7d. ditto

250 Fairaway 9s. 6d. ditto

210 Dito ditto 10s. 6d. ditto

175 Dito ditto 11s. 6d. ditto

240 Dito stout double stitched mosekin
trousers, 4s. 6d. ditto

50 Dosen blue serge shirts, 2s. 10d. each

100 Dito full sized twill regatta shirts, 1s.
7d. ditto

60 Dito ditto extra stout, the best article
manufactured, 2s. 1d. ditto

20 Dito regatta shirts, 1s. 6d. ditto

50 Dito pattern ditto, 2s. 2d. ditto

40 Dito ditto, the best made, 2s. 9d. ditto

20 Dito in various colours, in glass
bottles with leather case, 6d. ditto

50 Dito silk purses, 1d. ditto

In addition to the above A. A. C. and Co.
will always have in stock a large assortment of
bonnets, stays, and indeed every article in the
trade at the lowest possible price.

Terms cash, and under no circumstances will
any abatement be made.

Wanted six assistants, two apprentices, and
a married couple without encumbrance, the
master as porter, and the wife as house servant.

Apply on the premises, between the hours of
10 and 11 o'clock on Tuesday, and following
days.

W. B. CURTISS, Tailor and Dra-
per, having just returned from Lon-
don, respectfully informs his former patrons
and the public generally, that he has purchased
the business of Mr. Freit, 445, George-street,
who is about leaving the colony, and intends
opening on the 15th instant, with a new and
fashionable stock selected by himself while in
England. His acquaintance with the London
and Sydney trade, will ensure those who may
honor him with their support, that gentle-
men's suits are as difficult to obtain, com-
bined with moderate charges.

February 2. 1858

DRAPERY. DRAPERY.
A FEW tempting bargains still re-
main in Parasols, Bonnets, Boots,
Shoes, Cottages, Orleans cloths, Shawls, &c.,
&c., as the remainder of the stock is now
being cleared out. Cheaper than ever.

THOS. J. McCLELLAND,
423, George-street,
British and Foreign Warehouse.

February 2. 1858

IRONMONGERY.

SELLING OFF, at Iredale's Stores,
576, George-street, with a view to
speedily closing the business, the whole of the
immense Stock of Ironmongery, amounting to
several thousand pounds, belonging to the
estate of the late L. Iredale, at prime cost and
under.

Cash purchasers of five pounds and upwards
allowed a liberal discount.

Buyers, Storekeepers, and others supplied
on credit on giving security.

December 2. 1858

A GREAT SAVING
MAY be effected in the purchase of
every description of
DRAPERY GOODS

at PITE AND PRESTON'S; the prices of
the few undermentioned articles being a sample
of their stock, as the whole must be sold off
either by private sale or by public auction
previous to the dissolution of their membership.

Usual Reduced
price £ s. d. £ s. d.

Black and white lace

viscose

Ditto figured Alpaca ditto

Ditto satin ditto

Ditto ditto mantilles

China crêpe shawls

Ditto ditto large size ditto

Ditto ditto extra ditto

Rib embroidered ditto

Ditto border ditto

Extra rich ditto, 4 yards
long

Ditto ditto shawls

Printed cambric ditto

A lot of summer shawls,
commencing at

Girl's brown silk parasols

Ladies' ditto, Clairmont

Ditto superior ditto

Ditto ditto cambric ditto

200 Girl's bonnets

600 Women's ditto

60. Dito white fancy
ditto

A lot of coloured ditto

150 Boys' pearl straw hats

600 Bunches French
flowers

150 Rolls rich bonnet rib-
bons

The remaining portion of
the checked washing silk
will be cleared out at
per yard

A lot of fast double even-
ing dresses

Ladies' cambric pocket
handkerchiefs, per dozen

Ditto ditto, extra fine

Ditto white cotton hose,
per dozen

Dito ditto, extra stout
make

Dito ditto, fine elastic Lisle
cotton

Dito ditto, very fine ditto,
at 1s. 6d., 1s. 6d., 2s.,
and 2s. 6d.

French coulisse stays

Good coloured stays for
servants

A few very superior double
damask tablecloths, from
10 to 15 by 20, will
be sold at half the usual
price

61-Damask table linens

Dito ditto, 4d. to 6d.

Napkin, D' Oyleys, tray
cloths, &c., all sizes

About 150 8s. 4d. Damask
cloths

About 700 superior print
dresses

A lot of commoner qual-
ities

2000 yards good shirting
calico

36 inch fine longgloth

Good unbleached calico

50 yards very stout ditto

Very stout double-width
sheeting

Stout cotton ticks

A lot of good printed cot-
ton handkerchiefs

Fast coloured checked cra-
vats

10-4 white counterpanes

10-4 Stout Whitney blan-
kets per pair

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of
ready made clothing in the colony.

A great variety of every description suitable for settlers
and country storekeepers, at greatly reduced
prices. Cash.

Terms cash, and under no circumstances will
any abatement be made.

Wanted six assistants, two apprentices, and
a married couple without encumbrance, the
master as porter, and the wife as house servant.

Apply on the premises, between the hours of
10 and 11 o'clock on Tuesday, and following
days.

**PRICES OF READY-MADE CLO-
THING:**

USUAL REDUCED
PRICE £ s. d. £ s. d.

Super black cloth coats

Ditto coloured ditto

Best Albert walking coat

Best sigmoid paletot

Lame ditto

English tweed ditto

Check Lame shooting
coats

Superfine over-
coats, lined through
the back

Pilot coats

Ditto ditto

Shepherds' coats

White drill trousers

Chained Lame cloth
ditty

English doeskin ditto

Ditto best ditto

Colonial tweed ditto

Super quilting vests

Ditto ditto

About 300 a little soiled
Rich satin vests

Ditto ditto

Tweed vests

£ 10 0 0 5 6

£ 10 0 0 5 6

£ 10 0 0 5 6

£ 10 0 0 5 6

£ 10 0 0 5 6

£ 10 0 0 5 6

£ 10 0 0 5 6

£ 10 0 0 5 6

£ 10 0 0 5 6

£ 10 0 0 5 6

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, GENTLEMEN.—That the numerous robberies both by night and by day that have been committed for many months in Sydney and its vicinity, should have called forth a strong expression of public opinion by individuals, and through the medium of your broad sheet, of the inefficiency of the police, is what at a much earlier time might have been expected; but the disgraceful outrages on New Year's morning formed a climax that rendered an enquiry into the efficiency of the Sydney establishment imperatively necessary; but what may be the result of the enquiry is uncertain. In this time, it is the duty of those who may have a little time at their disposal, some knowledge of the subject, and means of reference, to give consideration to the subject, each contributing his mite with reference to the reconstruction and consequent usefulness of the entire establishment.

The concluding sentence of the Report of the respected and energetic Chairman of the Police Enquiry Committee of 1847, is sufficiently explicit: "They cannot however but strongly urge upon the next Council to take up the subject, and proceed with this important investigation until the desirable end is attained, of having an efficient police established throughout the colony," and thereby conveying that the police of the colony is specifically unsafe. After the expression of this opinion, the question to be answered is, why was not the enquiry proceeded with during the session of 1848 or 1849? And yet both those sessions were permitted to pass over without either the Council or the Government mooting the question; the police estimates having been slurred over with a few petty and trifling reductions. The principles of either efficiency or improvement in the force have been left in abeyance. The tardiness of the Government in instituting enquiry respecting the state of Keck's Hermitage, Cockatoo, &c., has shown the unwillingness to apply the probe until the last extremity.

Whether we take into consideration the state of the towns or rural districts, no individual who has occasion to travel throughout the colony even for one hundred miles, but must observe the wretched state of inefficiency of the police generally; and that it should be considered a surplice—when there is no directing or controlling power, there can be neither system nor direction for any very useful purpose; and that the police of each district are left to do that which seemeth best in their own eyes, which in too many cases is the very worst for the community.

In this colony there are not the gentlemen of learned ease and independent income who in England attend to and discharge the duties of the Bench, for here the magistrates of the territory are either merchants or squatters, with a few medical men; and the necessary attention to their own affairs precludes them from giving up any great portion of their time at police offices. In Sydney not one-third of the magistrates are the great residents, attention to which station, and in particular the duties to be discharged by some twelve to twenty individuals. This being the case, where the magistrates have only a few minutes' walk from their country houses to the Police Office, can it be reasonably expected that in the interior, where magistrates have to ride five, ten, or twenty miles, that that attendance will be regular? The fact lies the opposite way; and the Bench duties being barely discharged by the justices, the management and control of the police generally devolve on the chief constable. As it is a matter of fact, that some of these functionaries are stockkeepers, farmers, horse and cattle dealers, it is only to be expected that their first consideration will be attention to their own affairs; and as the sube must, to retain their situations, keep on good terms with their chief, they must be customers or lend a helping hand for the nonce; and as a return they must be indulged in employing their time in making shoes or garments, hanging about the public house, or driving or collecting stock. Prevention of crime ought to be the primary object of directing the police; but in practice generally it is scarcely worth the name, as both magistrates and settlers could give evidence that for years a constable had not been through the district, except when collecting returns or in serving summonses or subpoenas for the Police or Petty Debts Courts. Now in order to remedy some of these defects, the police of the colony should be placed under adequate control, for it is irrational and unreasonable to continue to expend the enormous sum of eighty thousand a year, and that no adequate protection should be afforded to life and property. The chief constable should be the appointment of say, two inspectors, one for the southern and another for the northern portion of the territory, leaving out Port Phillip; whose duty it should be to visit each police district at periodical terms, and there to inspect, direct, hear and determine in all cases of complaint respecting the conduct of the constabulary, either with or without the assistance of the magistrates, as directed by regulations prepared under the direction of the Government, and with power to dismiss from office, or to remand to the Colony, any who do not do by such means as their unity of action and attention to the discharge of duty would be secured, and a short time would show that a considerable decrease in the numbers and expense would be effected, and particularly if a superior class of men were employed, and not the lazy fellows who seek employment in the police—being too idle to undertake service. Another serious defect is the too prevalent custom of appointing the chief constable bailiff of the Petty Debts Courts. To the ordinary constables the summonses and subpoenas are given as service, and as there are few of the police duties so placed as always, but the fees duties are seldom forgotten;—but something worse follows,—the goods of all unfortunate debtors are seized, the constable is placed in charge and paid therefore; although he does not neither can he discharge during that time any police duty, there are magistrates who certify, and he thus receives double pay. Is this honest; or might not a harsher term be employed?

Until the constabulary are prohibited from doing any duty whatever, apart from their duties as conservators of the peace, they will not be in an efficient state either for the security or satisfaction of the inhabitants.

To meet the expense of the employment of inspectors, it would only be necessary to dispense with the services of police magistrates, which the Council appear to think are unnecessary; leaving the bench duties to be discharged by the unpaid magistrates, and to advise with the inspectors what was best to be done for police efficiency in each district.

As the principal reason assigned for the non-interference of the police during the outrages on New Year's Day, it ought to be borne in mind that the force is in the same as fixed by the committee of 1847, and that it is only a few months since the estimates for the present year were voted, and there was not then an allegation of inadequate force, or ought beyond reasonable compensation for an individual whose salary was not voted. What the police having again made a penal one, and the landing of costs on its shores may have added to the quantity of crime, is worthy of inquiry and consideration; but in the mean time it may be useful to refer to the ratio of police and inhabitants in Sydney and Parramatta, they being as nearly the same. In Sydney—one constable to 491, and in Parramatta 1 to 470 inhabitants—the expenses in the city being 3s. 3d., and in the town 3s. for each individual annual. If these sums are compared with payments in England for police protection, the ratio is marked indeed. In England our constables require for each 1273 persons, and in Cheshire 1 to 2370.

But when we come to the rural districts, the expense appears so preposterously great as clearly to admit of great diminution. At Moreton Bay the police expense for each inhabitant was 9s. 1d., in Cassilla 10s. 1d., Woombye and Macdonald River 11s. 5d. The matter of police is one of the greatest importance to the future welfare of the colony, and with your permission I shall occupy further space in your columns.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours, &c.,
ASMODEUS.
February 13.

We scarcely know whether a general workhouse duty or a general goal delivery into this colony is most to be deprecated.—*Sydney Morning Herald*, February 14, 1850.

To the Editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, GENTLEMEN.—Permit me to take up the thread of your excellent discourse. What say the authorities in Downing-street to your proposed alternative? Your answer! and you must not expect us to send you at once a grant of any free emigration whatever; and as you do declare to stand at Great Britain on any terms of mutual advantage, we must look out for other customers. We were willing to consult the interests of one hundred thousand colonists as far as we could do so consistently with our duty towards as many millions of His Majesty's subjects in other quarters of the globe, but you cannot expect that we should, by any glaring partiality in your favour, expose ourselves to the loss of office and the contempt of our fellow-subjects. Moreover, when we have done our best (in the dictation of conflicting opinions) to meet the wishes of the colonists of New South Wales, what has been the invariable result? Those gentlemen on whose opinions we relied and acted have silently and unworthily sneaked out of any participation in blame when their own measures have miscarried, or loudly arrogated to themselves all praise when good results have flowed from our interference. These and other similar crumbs of comfort we shall do nothing to complicate our fate in the mean time out—such are all dross, and politically speaking, our grinders are nearly exhausted. Our money is all spent! not as it might have been spent (if we had acted wisely) in the reduction of our taxation and in the internal improvement of the country, but it has been made away with in relieving Great Britain from a portion of her population—not less injurious to her and more useless to than as prisoners of the Crown, even if we had been required indiscriminately to pay the passage of the one class of the population. What becomes of labour as industry, sobriety, chastity, has this colony recovered from the recent introduction of workhouse crawlers and juvenile prostitutes? Robberies, drunkenness, and debauchery, are confessedly more abundant now in and about Sydney and Parramatta than they were in the days of prison discipline. But our money is all spent! And what is the creditor side of our account? We have at last driven the Government of Great Britain to regard this colony merely in a commercial point of view, all duties of kindred or affection to the breed of the parent land are to be forgotten. We desire to stand upon our extreme rights to be a free and independent people. Another nail is driven in the coffin of Australia. The very men who have been clamoring against the employment of freed labour, and with equal zeal against the introduction of any labour whatever, will be the first to desert New South Wales in favour of Western Australia, which as a penal settlement offer greater advantages to emigrants of all classes than can now be found in New South Wales. It is certain that the ministers of the Crown will do their duty by relieving Great Britain of her paupers and criminals at the cheapest possible rate; it is equally clear that this will not be effected by sending them at her cost sixteen thousand miles, and it follows that we must not expect any addition to our population, or increased value to our possessions, except in so much as we can raise money to pay for the importation of labour by the sale of our land. If we have the control of the land, and can put it up at the lowest possible price, it would require the amount of an enormous quantity of land in order to create an emigration fund of any considerable amount, but even if the land be lowered in price, who will buy it? there are millions of acres of land, less remote than Crown Lands, for which no purchaser can be found at half-a-crown, or even less per acre. To induce a man to buy land, you must show him that by capital and attention he can turn it to good account; cheap land alone is of no use, he must have land, labour, climate, and market,

of such price and character as will ensure a good return for his outlay of time and capital. How then are our waste lands situated with respect to these requirements for successful employment. The fertility of the soil and the beauty of the climate are of no avail, because the population is small, and the price of labour is most monstrously out of proportion to the price of the produce of the land. The age of miracles is gone by, and New South Wales must cease to be a habitation for civilized men so soon as she ceases to offer to industry and capital the same or equal advantages with other countries.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours, &c.,
CLIMAX.
(To be continued.)

To the Editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, GENTLEMEN.—I hardly know whether the letter addressed to Earl Grey we have yet to learn by whom, and published in the *Herald* of the 13th instant, at the request of "Edward Weston," might be taken any notice of or not, seeing that the conditions it contains are so at variance with the present line of policy pursued by the Home Government with regard to the colonies.

I cannot, however, refrain from expressing a hope that you will give insertion to a few words on the subject, one indeed that I had hoped would never again become a bone of contention in this colony.

The movement of this party—if even coupled with that at Moreton Bay—can hardly cause the slightest uneasiness to those who are opposed to the renewal of transportation, or affect them in any other manner than to strengthen their conviction (if it were possible) that removal of assignment was the single pivot on which their whole scheme turned; they have now openly declared it, in plain unmistakable language (assuming that the letter alluded to is to be taken at their signature), and removed all doubt on the matter that may have previously existed.

The ticket system has been tried with the late forced importations; but twelve months at low wages the employees have found to be too short a term to be of much service to them, for they find that at the end of that term, the ticket-holder takes his labour into the market, and obtains its market value (which no one requires to be still so high as to be fast ruining its employers). No, no, no, this ticket system does not work to their liking, and nothing but a slave will answer their purpose.

The assertion in the letter, that the petitions against renewal of transportation were signed only by the labouring classes, is so glaringly opposed to the real facts of the case, that Earl Grey (about whom that extraordinary accusation ever be considered and communicated to Earl Grey) can hardly be deceived by it. This circumstance, however, should not be lost sight of, that Ministers feel themselves frequently obliged to shut their eyes to consistency, and to act as politicians, and not as ordinary men, who will be guided alone by their own clear conviction.

We know that Ministers are at present in a "fix," and know not what to do with the convicts, and therefore a tempest to make them catch at anything that will assist them in their difficulty; and he must be blind who does not see that of much more importance in the matter, is the struggle for the success of this last; struggle, for the emigration, by which they see the Ministers are surrounded; but that their attempt will fail who can doubt?

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A. MAN.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

To the Editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, GENTLEMEN.—There is a genus irritable philosopher as well as a genus irritable water, but neither occupies the first rank.

True genus of every kind is as far from petulance as from envy. If its errors are pointed out by the wise it knows how to correct; if its merits are denied by the ignorant it is too fond of believing.

What is the case with the artesian water?

Mr. Aspinall's well, is it really curable?

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foot or two asunder—the included hollow space being subdivided by small vertical plates into rectangular passages or flues extending along the whole top as well as bottom of the tube—an immense addition of strength, with very nearly the same weight of material, would be obtained.

This adaptation proving highly advantageous, it was deemed advisable by Mr. Stephenson that further experiments should be made by Mr. Fairbairn and his colleagues to determine the precise form and proportion of the great tubes. For this object an entirely new model tube, one-sixth of the dimensions of the intended Britannia Bridge, was very carefully constructed; and the cellular top and bottom, as well as the sides, were subjected to a series of experiments until the exact equilibrium of resistance to compression and extension, as also the variations in the thicknesses of the plates in the several parts of the tube as they approached or receded from different points of support, were accurately ascertained.

In these as well as in all the previous experiments the trial tubes were loaded till they gave way—the results being accurately recorded and transmitted by Mr. Clarke to Mr. Stephenson, who is to be considerably assisted at Mr. C. with his opinions and advice. From the fibrous nature of wrought iron, as compared with the crystalline composition of the cast metal, the tendency to rupture in most of these experiments was slow and progressive. Destruction was never instantaneous, as in cast iron, but it advanced gradually; the material, for some time before absolute rupture took place, emitting an unmistakable warning noise; just as a camel, while kneeling on the burning sandy desert, and while writhing his head from side to side, the other, snorting, grunts, groans louder and louder, as his avaricious turban-headed owners keep relentlessly adding package after package to his load.

Although it can mathematically be shown that the two sides of a thin hollow tube are of but little use except to keep the top and bottom at their duty—the power of resistance to the latter being, however, enormously increased by the distance that separates them—it was nevertheless necessary to ascertain the precise amount of lateral strength necessary to support the action of writhing from side to side. The riveting process was likewise subjected to severe trial, as also the best form and application of the slender ribs termed 'angle-irons,' by which not only the plates were to be firmly connected, but the tube itself materially strengthened—in fact, the angle-irons were to fit its bones, the thin plate-iron covering being merely its skin.

Mr. Stephenson had two main objects in instituting the investigations we have detailed. First, to determine by actual experiment what amount of strength could be given to his proposed galleries by the addition of these angle-irons; and secondly, to prove for him to himself, and as his decisions on these subjects will probably be interesting to our readers, most especially to that portion of them whose fortunes or fate may depend on them occasionally to fly through his bascules fabric, we will endeavour very briefly to explain the calculations on which they appear to have been based.

As a common railway train weighs upon an average less than a ton per foot, as the greatest distances between the ends of the Britannia tube are out to 460 feet, and as a well known mathematical axiom among builders and engineers that any description of weight spread equally along a beam produces the same strain upon it as would be caused by half the said weight imposed on the centre, it follows that the maximum weight which a monster train of 460 feet (an ordinary train averages about half that length) could at one time inflict on any portion of the unsupported tube, would amount to 460 tons over the whole surface, or to 230 tons at the centre.

Now, to estimate the weight which would be required to support this weight, it was determined that the size and adjustment of the iron to be used should, according to the experiments made and recorded, be such as to enable the aforesaid unsupported portions of the tube (each 460 feet in length) to bear no less than 4000 tons over its whole surface, or 2000 tons in its centre, being nine times greater than the amount of strength necessarily required; and as the results—unexpected as well as expected—of the searching investigation which had been instituted, incontestably proved that this Herculean strength could be obtained by a chain of galleries without the aid of the chain, which, even as an auxiliary, had been declared unnecessary—and as Mr. E. Clark had very cleverly ascertained that it would be cheaper to construct the tubes on the ground than on the serial platform as first proposed—Mr. Stephenson determined, on mature reflection, to take upon himself the responsibility of reporting to the directors of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, that this extra casuary support, which would give the company £150,000, was the superabundance of power, and that, without adding to the weight of the rectangular galleries, he could materially have strengthened them by using at their top and bottom circular flues instead of square ones, which, merely for the sake of clearing, &c., were adopted, although the former were found on experiment to bear about 18 tons to the square inch before they became crushed, whereas the latter could only support from 12 to 14 tons.

In the security which Mr. Stephenson demanded it necessary to ensure for the public money, is illustrated by the following very extraordinary fact:—It has been mathematically demonstrated by Messrs. Matheson and Clark, as well as practically proved by Mr. Fairbairn—indeed it will be evident to any one who will go through the necessary calculations on the subject—that the strain which would be inflicted on the iron work of the longest of Mr. Stephenson's aerial galleries by a train, sufficient to cover it from end to end, would be 18 tons per square inch, which is exactly equal to the constant stress upon the chains of Telford's magnificent suspension Menai bridge, when, beaking in sunshines or veiled in utter darkness, it has nothing to support but its own apparently slender weight."

The next extract we shall give furnishes some curious details as to the exertions which were necessary in putting the tube together:—

PLATES.—The wrought-iron plates which form the top, bottom, and sides of the Britannia 'land tubes,' 230 feet in length, are, of course, slightly than those required for the four, each 460 feet, which overhang the stream.

"For these long tubes—which are of the same height and breadth as the shorter ones—the dimensions of the plates are as follows:—

"For the bottom: 12 feet in length, 2 feet 4 inches to 2 feet 8 inches in breadth, 7-15 to 15 inches in thickness.

"For the top: 6 feet in length, 1 foot 2 inches to 2 feet 15 inches in breadth, 2 to 2 15 inches in thickness.

"For the sides: 6 feet to 6 feet 6 inches in length, 2 feet in breadth, 2 to 2 15 inches in thickness.

"Although these plates have been severely forged with every possible attention, yet, to render them perfect in thickness, they are not allowed by Mr. Stephenson to be used for the tubes until each has been passed by the company's superintendent between two uncompromising massive iron rollers, worked by steam, which, by revolving, quietly remove, or rather squeeze down that variety of pimples, boils, umps, bumps, and humps which from unequal contraction in the process of cooling occasionally disfigure the surface of the plate, and which, in the engineer's dictionary, bear the generic name of 'buckles.' When the plates, the largest of which weigh about seven hundred weight, have been thus accurately flattened, they are, one after another, according to their dimensions, carried by two or more men towards one of several immense cast-iron levers, which, under the influence of steam, but apparently of their own accord, are to be seen from morning till night, whether surrounded by workmen or not, very slowly and very indolently ascending and descending once in every three seconds.

"At the short end of this powerful lever there is affixed to the bottom of a huge mass of solid iron a steel bolt—about the length, thickness, and latent power of Lord John Russell's thumb—which, endowed with the enormous pressure of from 60 to 80 tons, sinks, at every pulsation of the engine, into a hole rather larger than itself, perforated once in every three seconds.

"As soon as the two first have ascended the scissoring on the outside of the tube, and when the holder-up, sitting on a board suspended by ropes from the roof, has exactly opposite to them taken up his position on the inside, one of the boys quickly abstracts from a travelling furnace, conveniently placed for the purpose, a red-hot bolt, which by a circular swing of his pincers he hurls inside the tube towards the other boy, his comrade or playfellow, who, as actively as they are required, and then walking away with them, without looking upwards, or apparently caring the hundred-thousandth part of the sight, is soon faring where they may fall, or where they may burn, very dexterously, by a sudden swing of his pincers, throw them almost perpendicular, about 45 feet, or about 10 feet higher than the top of the tube, upon which, as we have stated, they fall among the assembled riveters as if they had been dropped from the moon.

"As soon as these red-hot meteors descend upon the flat roof, another set of rivet-boys eagerly snap them up, and each running with his bolt, not to the spot where it is required, but to one of certain holes in the plate made for the purpose of its insertion, he delivers it into the pincers of the little sweep, rivet boy, or Ascanius, within the flue, who, having been patiently waiting there to receive it, claws along with it towards his Pier Eneas, the stout recruit holder-up. As soon as he reaches him, he inserts for him the small end of the bolt into the hole for which it has been prepared, and through which, in obedience to its fate, it is no sooner seen to protrude than the sledge hammers of the expectant riveters, severally jerking at every blow the hand leg of the poor holder-up, beseech him 'to set it in a rivet.'

"The bolt is thus finally converted into a rivet, which, by contracting as it cools, holds together the plates even more firmly than had already been almost cemented by the irresistible coaction of three sledge hammers; indeed, they are so powerfully drawn together, that it has been estimated to require a force of from 1000 to 1200 pounds to wrench the plates to slide over each other.

"The bolts for the upper holes of the interior, which, being about thirty feet high, are of course completely out of the rivet-boy's reach; and thus four rows of rivets, averaging an inch in diameter, are, by the irresistible power we have described, pierced through each iron from one-half to three-fourths of an inch in thickness, quite as easily as a young boy playfully pierces his finger through the double side of a thimble.

"By the operations above described, 'a set of riveters' usually drive per day about 230 rivets, which is equivalent to 1200 pounds.

"As soon as the labours of the department have brought each plate to a perfect finish, it is carried by two or more men, deftly placing the edge of the iron upon the anvil in such a position that the little punch in its descent shall consecutively impinge upon one of a series of chalk dots, which, at four inches from each other and 15 inches from the edge, have been previously marked around the four sides of the plate; and thus four rows of rivets, averaging an inch in diameter, are, by the irresistible power we have described, pierced through each iron from one-half to three-fourths of an inch in thickness, quite as easily as a young boy playfully pierces his finger through the double side of a thimble.

"By the operations above described, 'a set of riveters' usually drive per day about 230 rivets, which is equivalent to 1200 pounds.

"As soon as the two sides of the thin hollow tube are of the same height and breadth as the shorter ones, the riveting process is commenced by the carrying men, deftly placing the edge of the iron upon the anvil in such a position that the little punch in its descent shall consecutively impinge upon one of a series of chalk dots, which, at four inches from each other and 15 inches from the edge, have been previously marked around the four sides of the plate; and thus four rows of rivets, averaging an inch in diameter, are, by the irresistible power we have described, pierced through each iron from one-half to three-fourths of an inch in thickness, quite as easily as a young boy playfully pierces his finger through the double side of a thimble.

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"As soon as the two sides of the thin hollow tube are of the same height and breadth as the shorter ones, the riveting process is commenced by the carrying men, deftly placing the edge of the iron upon the anvil in such a position that the little punch in its descent shall consecutively impinge upon one of a series of chalk dots, which, at four inches from each other and 15 inches from the edge, have been previously marked around the four sides of the plate; and thus four rows of rivets, averaging an inch in diameter, are, by the irresistible power we have described, pierced through each iron from one-half to three-fourths of an inch in thickness, quite as easily as a young boy playfully pierces his finger through the double side of a thimble.

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